

acts as a tonic to the skin. \* \* \* Pimples and Blackheads \* \* \* Superficial Burns, Scalds and Cuts \* \* \* Piles or Hemorrhoids \* \* \* a most comfortable preparation for the treatment of piles. Muscular rheumatism, Sprains, Soreness \* \* \* to reduce the inflammation. \* \* \* Headache \* \* \* Eczema \* \* \* Sore Throat."

On March 19, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27238. Misbranding of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole. U. S. v. 213 and 142 Cartons each containing a jar of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole and a sample of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole Nose Drops. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 39049, 39074. Sample nos. 34975-C, 34976-C, 35233-C.)**

A circular enclosed in the packages of these articles contained false and fraudulent designs and statements regarding their curative or therapeutic effects.

On February 5 and 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 355 cartons each containing a jar of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole and a sample vial of Dr. Brigadell's Camphorole Nose Drops at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 5 and December 18, 1936, and January 21, 1937, from Atlantic City, N. J., by the Camphorole Laboratories, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the Camphorole consisted largely of petrolatum and lanolin, with small amounts of volatile oils; and that the nose drops consisted largely of liquid petrolatum with small amounts of essential oils.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the designs in the circular contained in the package, showing "Openings of sinuses", "Drumhead", "Middle-ear cavity", and "Eustachian Tube", and the anatomy of the posterior aspect of the human leg, upon which were indicated the following nerves: "Small Sciatic Inferior Pudendal", "Great Sciatic Nerve", "Internal Popliteal Branch of the Great Sciatic Nerve", and "Posterior Tibial Branch of the Sciatic Nerve", and the representation of the anatomy of the human foot upon which the bones, muscles, tendons, and ligaments were indicated, and the representation of the anatomy of the human lungs upon which the divisions of the right and left lobes were shown, together with the branches of the bronchial tube leading thereto, were false and fraudulent in that they gave the impression that the articles constituted a treatment for diseases of the indicated portions of the anatomy, whereas in fact they did not; in that the representation of a dog under the caption "Colds and Cough in Dogs" also was false and fraudulent, and in that certain statements in the circular falsely and fraudulently represented that the articles would be effective to cure or relieve nasal irritations, sniffing or sneezing; effective as an aid in the relief of minor cases of irritation of the bronchial tubes; effective to cure or relieve acute hoarseness; effective as a treatment and remedy for chronic rheumatism; effective to keep the feet free from aches; and effective as a cure, remedy, or treatment for itching piles and rectum, for tired nerves, skin irritations, and throat irritations.

On March 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27239. Misbranding of Occo Dry Dip. U. S. v. Oelwein Chemical Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. no. 3702. Sample nos. 52525-B, 54764-B.)**

The labeling of this veterinary preparation bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 14, 1937, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Oelwein Chemical Co., Inc., Oelwein, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about October 19, 1935, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois of quantities of Occo Dry Dip that was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of naphthalene, powdered tobacco, a small proportion of

sulphur, and a trace of sodium fluoride together with such inert ingredients as calcium carbonate and sand.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, borne on the label of the pail containing it, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for flu in hogs.

The information charged that the article also was misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment no. 1530 published under that act. On April 28, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$100 for violation of both acts.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27240. Adulteration and misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 717 Bottles of Aspirin Tablets. Decree of condemnation. Product delivered to Veterans' Administration. (F. & D. no. 39061. Sample no. 19442-C.)**

This article contained acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) in excess of the amount prescribed in the National Formulary, and in excess of the amount declared on the label; and the bottles contained less than the number of tablets represented on the label.

On February 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 717 bottles of aspirin tablets at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about January 26, 1937, by A. A. Larche, manager of the Dean Pharmacal Co., from Denver, Colo., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under the name "Aspirin Tablets", which name is recognized in the National Formulary as a synonym for tablets of acetylsalicylic acid, and its strength differed from that required by said formulary, namely, "Tablets of Acetylsalicylic acid contain \* \* \* not more than 107.5% of the labeled amount of acetylsalicylic acid"; whereas in fact the article contained a larger amount of acetylsalicylic acid than 107.5 percent.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the labels, "100 Tablets", was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the bottles contained 100 tablets of the article; whereas in fact each bottle contained less than 100 tablets. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement borne on the bottle labels, "Aspirin Tablets 5 Gr.", was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the tablets contained 5 grains of aspirin; whereas in fact each of the tablets contained more than 5 grains of aspirin.

On March 8, 1937, the Dean Pharmacal Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered with a provision for release of the product under bond. On May 19, 1937, the product was ordered delivered to the Veterans' Administration at Cheyenne, Wyo., the claimant having failed to take it down under bond and repack and relabel it as provided by the decree.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27241. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 25 Cans and 79 Cans of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation. Product delivered to a public institution for a special use. (F. & D. nos. 39063, 39106. Sample nos. 16230-C, 16246-C.)**

This product differed from the standard prescribed for such article in the United States Pharmacopoeia in that it contained aldehyde.

On February 10 and 19, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 104 cans of an article labeled "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P." at Asheville, N. C., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1936, and January 26, 1937, by Merck & Co. from New York, N. Y., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia in that it contained aldehyde.